Wilmington

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 5.....NO. 40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 248.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WILKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞Office on Front street, near Market.

NOTICE.
B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
JAMES L. CORBETT.
N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby. J. L. C.
April 27, 1849.—[33-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY.
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!
The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing.

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.

March 16, 1849—[27

SARSAPARILLA.
Townsend's Sands. (in quart bottles.) Sands, (small.) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C.,
Oct 27, 1849. L. WOOD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire establishment of the *Wilmington Journal*, have this day associated themselves in the publication of the said paper, and in the Printing business generally, under the name and style of the firm of FULTON & PRICE.

JAMES FULTON,
A. L. PRICE.

March 23d, 1849.

F. & P. would avail themselves of this opportunity respectfully to solicit a continuance of the public patronage so uniformly and liberally bestowed upon the former firm, and pledge themselves that no effort upon their part, shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction in every department of their business.

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.

A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.

April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

NEW HOUSE OF
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has just fitted up his place on the Sound, generally known as "Shandy Hall" and will, on or about the 20th of April, open a house of entertainment, for the accommodation of visitors to the Sound.

His place is about 8 miles from Wilmington, and immediately upon the Sound, where boats will be in readiness to carry company to any point they may desire. DUNCAN M. BRYANT.
April 6, 1849—[30-tf

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C
TRINITY SCHOOL.
8 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849.—[32-3m

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!
AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.
March 2—[25-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;
50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.
THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

CREW LISTS.
A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SALT.
100 sacks Liverpool Salt, in bleached sacks;
2000 bushels Turks Island do
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SHIP STORES,
Put up with despatch, and not surpassed by any other dealer, as regards quality and cheapness, by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH SUPPLY.
Just received a fresh supply of groceries of all descriptions, for family use, which will be sold low for cash. For sale at the Journal Office by
L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1849.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-1y

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
urphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ICE---ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. tloct

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

Notice.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

JUST RECEIVED
At the Book Store, the following New Novels.
The Sea Lions, by Cooper,
A Man made of Money, by Douglas Jerrold,
Mordaunt Hall, or a September night, by the author of Emilia Wyndham,
Memoirs of my youth, by A. de Lamartine
Ellen Wareham, or Love and Duty, by Ellen Pickering.
White's New Plantation Melodies,
The American Joe Miller, the most amusing colection of witticisms ever published.
ALSO,
Mason's Farrier; Macauley's History of England,
Laneton Parsonage, 3 parts,
Æsops Fables; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged,
Do. do. University Edi.,
Walker's Dictionary.
A variety of School Books.
May 4 L. H. PIERCE.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
1000 BBLS. [illegible]
[illegible]
For sale [illegible]

WILMINGTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Guyton, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by daily cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

VARNISH.
Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT.
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

FRUIT TREES, &c.
THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,
No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive
Catalogue of Music,
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.

Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A general assortment of the various kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.
February 9, 1849—[22-6m1c

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell. S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;
Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 9, 1848

Masonboro' Retreat.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep this well known House, on Masonboro' Sound.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures the public that no pains shall be spared on his part to make the stay of all who visit him pleasant and agreeable. Arrangements have been made for a supply of Oysters and Fish of all kinds during the season.

The Bar will also be supplied with the best Wine and Liquors. Terms, &c.

Breakfast	at	8 o'clock,	37½ cents.
Dinner	"	2 "	50 "
Supper	"	7 "	37½ "
Roast Oysters			25 "
Lodging			25 "

Liquors at the usual Wilmington prices.
Horse feed 25c each. JOHN A. DAVIS.
May 11—[

[illegible]
FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.
JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

[illegible]

PUBLISHED & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, CIRCULARS, CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS, DEEDS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, LAW BLANKS, MILITARY NOTICES, NOTES, PAMPHLETS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, PRESS PAPERS, RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!

HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS

of any size, for Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc. done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most reasonable terms.

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times*.

FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.; and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW NOVELS.
Just received, at the Book Store, viz:
Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.
Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.
JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,

BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.

Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.

Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.

Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.
May 11, 1849—[35-tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849—[32-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do gamboge, do cubebic, rad columbo, do gentian, do senega, do rhubarb, do veleriau, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap. Resp'd gualac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic ferce potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerianate of zinc, sulph morphine, act do, salacine, iod of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydro potas, agt. nit. pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' bal of do; Jayne's expectorsant; Wright's, Clubtree's, Tippet's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's Jayne's san, and

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 15, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,

OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.

4th JULY, 1849.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the military at Masonic Hall, held June 13, 1849, on motion, Col. Robert G. Rankin, was called to the chair, and Capt. W C. Howard, appointed Secretary.

On motion

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be appointed a Committee, to co operate with any Committee appointed by the Citizens, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the celebration of our approaching National Anniversary.

Resolved, That a collection be taken up on the 4th July, to aid in the erection of the national monument to the memory of Washington.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Wilmington, be requested to make the usual appropriation to defray the expenses incurred in the celebration.

ROBERT G. RANKIN, Chairman.
WM. C. HOWARD, Secretary.

☞ Just as we are going to press an advertisement has been handed to us, stating that in accordance with the request of some of our most respectable citizens, the Heron Family will appear to-night, (Friday,) in some of their favourite pieces, in which they will be assisted by some members of the Thalian Association. From peculiar circumstances this really talented family has, so far, sustained considerable loss. We hope that to-night may prove more favourable in a pecuniary way.

Dr. Edwards, of Ohio, whose reputation as a man of science is very great, and whose services in Congress are highly appreciated, has just arrived here, and is about to lay before the Government an important document on the subject of marine hospitals.

Wash. Cor. Balt, Sun.

DR. EDWARDS passed through Wilmington a week or two since, when we enjoyed the pleasure of meeting him in the cars on our way to the Convention at Clinton. He was then travelling Northward. He spoke of a Marine Hospital in this place, in terms that showed that he, at least, had no doubt of its necessity, nor much hesitation in saying that an appropriation would be made for that purpose by the next Congress. A recommendation in its favour will, no doubt, be embodied in his report. That such an institution is due to the growing inportance, and demanded by the increasing trade of Wilmington, seems to be generally conceded.

COURT OF PLEAS.—June Term of New Hanover County Court of Pleas is in session this week, J. MILLER, Esq., presiding. No business of public interest has come before the Court.

EX-PRESIDENT POLK.—The latest accounts represent ex-President Polk as dangerously ill with cholera. We hope that there may be some mistake in the matter.—This fearful epidemic has already swept off too many of our most distinguished citizens, without adding this patriotic statesman to the list of its victims.

DEATH OF GEN. GAINES.—We learn that this distinguished soldier and patriot died at New Orleans on the 6th inst., of cholera. We find the following sketch of his life in the Baltimore *Sun*. The *Sun* says that "Gen'l Gaines was the oldest officer in the army, having received his first commission on the 10th of January, 1799, as an ensign in the 10th regiment of foot, just fifty years ago last January.

"The first most prominent act in the life of Gen. Gaines, was the arrest of Aaron Burr, for the activity displayed in which, President Jefferson appointed him Marshal of the United States. His subsequent services during the last war with England, as well as during the Indian war, are too well known to need repetition; exhibiting in all the various important stations he has occupied, a skill, perseverance, and bravery, that was always sufficient for every emergency. He was, if we mistake not, just eighty years of age, having been born in the year 1769, being the last representative of the old army of the revolution, and of the wars that established the predominance of the whites across the mountains. Though not a participator in the victories and defeats of those wars, Gen. Gaines entered the army so long ago that he was the associate of all those who had gone through their vicissitudes."

It is but two weeks since we were called upon to record the death of the gallant Worth, and now his brave companion in arms, Gaines, has gone to join him in that land "from whose bourne no traveller returns." Thus one by one are severed all the links that bind us with the past, and the men of the revolution, and of the war of 1812, will shortly survive only in the memory of their glorious exploits.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A very curious specimen of fossil remains has been deposited in our office for inspection, by A. L. MOORE, Esq., of this county. Mr. MOORE informs us that it was found in Duplin, about four miles from TEACHEY'S Depot, while digging a ditch on the lands of HOSEA J. MURRAY, Esq., and about six feet from the surface. We are by no means skilled either in comparative anatomy or geology, and can make nothing out of it, if we except this paragraph. The bone, or whatever it is, must be over four pounds in weight, and has some resemblance to the tooth of a Mastadon. Mr. MOORE is under the impression that it is the tooth of some extinct monster. Thank Heaven that it *is* extinct, for a "critter" that could carry such a tooth, would be worse than the cholera, and not only kill, but eat us up without preface or apology. Our own candid opinion about the bone is, that it is a part of "the oldest inhabitant," a fabulous gentleman who existed before the flood, when he and his "recollection" were both lost, for who ever saw the "oldest inhabitant," or knew anything to happen "within the recollection", &c. It is an extinct race, certainly, and this is a remnant thereof.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—As any reasonable man might have known would be the case, we find the Federal prints out in full cry against the action of our Convention at Clinton on the 31st ultimo. There is almost as much howling over it as that same party made over the "slaughter-house" business at Philadelphia. But between the Clinton Convention and the "slaughter-house" Convention, there is this difference. In the present case, all the opposition comes from the sworn opponents of the Convention; while in that, the denunciation, both loudest and deepest, came from the most prominent members of the Federal party themselves. We cannot remember that there was any meeting with *closed doors* up at Clinton Whatever was done there, was done openly and above-board—Was it so at Philadelphia? We think not. We think, too, that a certain distinguished member of the Free Soil Federal party, denounced the Philadelphia nomination as "not fit to be made." To this we say amen. The case in this district is very different; each of the distinguished gentlemen who were balloted for in the Convention, heartily join in the support of Mr. Ashe. This we *know*. But, as the venerable Mrs. Partington would remark, "comparisons are oderous"—and a comparison between the "slaughter-house" affair and any respectable Convention would be an insult to the latter, of which we will not be further guilty. At present, we mean to take a little notice of an article in Wednesday's *Chronicle*, in which we can find nothing accurate, except its heading—"A Gross Imposition," which certainly describes the article exactly. To prove this, let us take up its assertions *seriatim*:—In the first place, the Chronicle makes the assertion that one-third of the counties had no direct representation—thus endeavoring to convey the impression that one-third of the votes in Convention were given by proxy. The number of votes given in Convention, allowing each county the relative weight it possesses in the House of Commons, was *fourteen—three* votes were given by proxy—very little over a *fifth*; one of these votes was given under direct instruction, leaving but *two—one-seventh* of the whole—and these two were given under an understanding equivalent to instruction. So much for that matter, upon which the Chronicle seems to be about as well informed as *usual* with it.

We don't see how the Chronicle, upon its own grounds, can object to the adoption of the two-thirds rule. We, ourselves, are not in favor of the rule as a matter of expediency, but it was adopted by a *majority* of the Convention; and should not the majority have the right to frame their own rules? There is a mistake in the second paragraph, for which, however, the Chronicle is not responsible. In the account of the proceedings, the vote is given—Averitt 1, Strange 7, Ashe 5—making in all thirteen votes, whereas there were fourteen votes cast, that of Columbus or Bladen, we forget which being cast, we believe, for Mr. Holmes, who was not in nomination. We make this statement not from any importance we attach to it, but because the proceedings, as they stand, seem to conflict with our assertion last week, that Judge Strange did not obtain a majority of all the votes cast.

The Chronicle further thinks that the Convention acted very wrong in receiving nine for a two-thirds vote. Now, we would ask the accurate editor of the Chronicle, *how much* nine lacks of being two-thirds of fourteen?—If our arithmetic serves us right, not more than *one-third* of a vote. We know of no way to make one-third of a vote, unless by admitting some Federalist Editor to vote, whose soul is sufficiently small to insist upon such a petty distinction

OH! DEAR!—If we were HENRY W. MILLER, Esq, of Raleigh, we should certainly say from our heart out "Heaven save me from my friends," especially from the Raleigh Register; for we must say that its defence of Mr. MILLER is a great deal harder upon that gentleman than anything said by his opponents. In our last, we noticed that Mr. MILLER had declined the appointment of District Attorney, vice Mr. MCRAE, removed; and in doing so, gave him credit for honorable motives. We are sorry to see that the Register feels bound to repudiate such motives on his behalf, and to attribute his declension to "the poor, pitiful, paltry sum, that appertains to this District Attorneyship." It hints that the bribe is too small to recompense him for his "spirited and splendid efforts." Why, this is making the matter worse—adding a mercenary spirit to the violation of political principle—refusing an office, not because it would be wrong or indelicate to take it, but because it *don't pay*. Generous man! Complimentary Editor! *Arcades, Ambo*. Humbugs—both.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY AND THE FREE SOILERS.—A considerable noise has lately been made by the Federal prints at the South, over what they are pleased to denominate a coalition between the Northern Democracy and the Free Soilers. This is their say so; and, as a counterbalance to their bare, unsupported accusation against the Democrats, we would beg to call attention to the following extract from a speech of one of the great lights of the "universal Whig party." One whom the Federalists in this section have never dared to repudiate—Daniel Webster. Daniel Webster said at Abington, Oct. 9th:

"Gentlemen, it is well known that there is nothing in this Buffalo platform which, in general, does not meet the approbation, and the entire approbation, of all the whigs of the middle and northern states. Suppose now that all of us who are whigs should go and join the free soil party, what would be the result? Why, so far, nothing would happen but that the whig party would have changed its name. That would be all. Instead of being the whig party, it would be the free soil party. *We should be all there, exactly upon the same principles upon which we have already stood.*"

These are Mr. Webster's words, spoken just before the election. He is still the embodiment of Northern Whiggery. Mr. Van Buren, who avowed the same principles, is no longer recognized by his party—no Democrat countenances him—no one bids him God speed—not even at the North, while here, at the South, Federal editors hold up Daniel Webster as a model for imitation, and then have the consummate impudence to talk about Northern Democrats; about men who actually display more genuine feeling for the South than these so-called Southern men themselves. O shame, where is thy blush?

Mr. George Lippard.—The Washington Union has recently published a letter from a person in Philadelphia, who calls himself George Lippard. The following anecdote, which is found going the rounds of the press, will show what manner of man he is:

"*Tom Corwin and George Lippard.*—They say at Washington that Corwin's levee is always as well attended as any in that city, and that strangers coming thither always call on him as one of the 'lions.' Among others, Lippard, the writer of raw-head and bloody-bone stories, and who conducted a kind of piratical sheet during the Presidential campaign, in which he abused Corwin without stint, called upon him a month or two since, and introduced himself with the easy and confident air of a patron. Said Lippard, smiling:

"'Governor Corwin, my name is Lippard, George Lippard, of Philadelphia, whom you have probably heard of—very glad to make your acquaintance, sir. I blackguarded you a good deal last year.'

"*Corwin*—(with one of his peculiar looks.)—'Ah! Well, Mr. Lippard, you *look* very much like a blackguard.'"—*Fed. Ex.*

Lippard was shut up, and *left*.

We give this precious affair in full, as we find it going the rounds of our Federal cotemporaries. It has caused us some mirth, as it would any one who has seen both the characters. The allusion to looks is perfectly ludicrous, when it is known that Corwin, the noted Federal Abolitionist, has more than once narrowly escaped being taken up for a "runaway nigger." Bearing this in mind, the reader can better understand what is meant by "one of his *peculiar* looks." Lippard may be a blackguard, and his sheet may have been piratical. That he was the chosen correspondent of Gen. Taylor, and that his paper was a Taylor paper, is certainly no proof to the contrary; but still the insinuation comes with a very bad grace from those who were willing enough to employ him during the campaign. By the way, Lippard rather prides himself upon his "personal appearance," and with some cause, as he is, in fact, quite a good looking fellow.

MANIFESTOES.—In glancing over the Foreign news by the last steamer, we find no less than four long proclamations by four of the "Great Powers" of Europe. In the first instance, the British declare that the Sikh Kingdom of Lahore, and the other territories of the Panjaub—comprising 100,000 square miles of territory, with four millions of people, and a revenue of five millions of dollars, is annexed to the British Crown, and its separate nationality at an end. Next, the Emperor of Austria makes an outcry, denouncing the gallant Hungarians as "scoundrels," and threatening them with further objurgations. Then again, Russia comes in to help Austria, and the Emperor, NICHOLAS, comes out with *his* say in the matter, and orders his armies to go forward and "annihilate" all the agitators, who are foolish enough to think for themselves. And to cap the climax, Prussia joins in with them, and says that "order"—*i. e.*—despotism must be maintained at all hazards. This is about as pretty a league of Kings for the maintenance of Kingcraft as the very father of mischief himself could desire. But the worst of all is, that the President of Republican France seems to have joined himself with these hoary despotisms to crush every germ of freedom in a sister Republic. This view of matters holes no good to liberty;—but, on the other side, the champions of freedom are not without their demonstrations—The defeat of seventy-five thousand Russians by the Magyars, with the capture of over half their number, is certainly a *forcible* argument. The repulse of the French and Neapolitans at Rome, also appeals to the *feelings* of the French army, while the French House of Representatives have virtually passed a vote of censure against the ministry, and declared that France considers the conduct of Russia in interfering between Austria and Hungary as a blow directly aimed at France, and an insult to the Republic. Should the elections show, as they promise, a preponderance of the true republican element in the councils of France, it will be impossible for the government to stand idle during the pendency of the coming struggle between despotism and liberty—between Cossack and Republican rule. Again, Great Britain, whatever the leaning of her aristocracy may be, cannot but dread the extension of Russian power, and will hail any movement that will erect a barrier against her further encroachments. The bold and proud, but law-observing, constitution-loving Magyares afford the very elements out of which this barrier can be reared, a barrier that will not only stop the progress of Asiatic barbarism, but roll back the tide of Tartan conquest to its original wilds. The first decided reverse of the Russian arms would arouse the nationality, and shake the allegiance of fifteen millions of Poles, incorporated into the Russian monarchy. The wild mountaineer of the Caucausus would hurl his predatory bands upon the South Eastern frontier of the Empire, and Russia yet taste the bitter cup which she has so often caused other nations to drain. It would require no strong effort to fancy Europe, within two years time, engaged in war from the Rhine to the Neimen, and from the Mediteranean to the Baltic.

Abbot Lawrence has signified his acceptance of the appointment of Minister to England.

Thomas W. Chinn, of Louisiana, has been appointed Charge to Naples; James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, Charge to Portugal, and J F. Vanallen, of New-York, Aid to General Taylor, Charge to the Republic Equador.

Major General David E. Twiggs, has been appointed to the command of the Western Military Division, in place of Gen. Gaines, deceased.

Mr. James Huske, of Fayetteville, has been appointed Pension Agent, in the place of Mr. George McNeill, removed, for the usual crime of democracy.

RISE IN SULPHUR.—"Sulphur's riz" since the discovery of its supposed efficacy in cholera. By the way, we would call attention to the article upon this subject, which will be found on our outside. If Sulphur be, as is presumed, a specific in such cases, the discovery is invaluable, and at any rate, we think it is certainly worthy of a trial, should we be so unfortunate as to experience the visitation of that terrible epidemic. As we have before said, we by no means anticipate such an occurrence, but still think it better to be prepared for any contingency that may arise. We shall from time to time, lay before our readers such facts as may be gleaned upon this subject.

DECLINED.—We learn that Ex-Gov. GRAHAM, of this State, has declined the mission to Spain, said to have been tendered to him.

OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO GEN. GAINES.—The following is the official announcement of the loss which the country has sustained by the death of Gen. GAINES:

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33. | ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 9, 1849.

1. The following order is received from the Department of War for publication to the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 9*, 1849.

With feelings of deep repret and grief the President announces to the Army the death of Brevet Major General EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES. He died of the epidemic prevailing at New Orleans, on the 6th inst. Thus has terminated the long and eventful life of this veteran soldier and patriot, on the bank of his beloved Mississippi, a fit emblem of his character—placid as its wave, but, on occasion, resistless as its torrent.

General GAINES entered the service of his country on the tenth day of January, 1799, with the rank of ensign. From this humble position he ascended, step by step, to his honorable and elevated rank. Opportunity only hastened that promotion, which his judgment, and courage, and patriotism won. His knowledge was the result of experience. He studied the character of the soldier, and knew his impulses and wants. The one he directed, the other he relieved. He was a man of generous and ardent sympathies.

Authority he always considered as an element for good or for evil. Its exercise by him may be safely tested by that standard which combines firmness with kindness, and justice with clemency. He gave not an order in the execution of which he was not prompt to take its perils. Of his gallant exploits it is not necessary to speak. They belong to history, and are safe.

The Adjutant General will direct proper military honors to be paid to the memory of the late Commander of the Western Division of the Army.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

☞ We have nothing to add to our article of last week, written in reply to the Fayetteville Observer's strictures upon the Clinton Convention, beyond what we have already stated in another article in the present number of the *Journal*, namely: that the statement of the first vote, as given in the official report of the proceedings is somehow erroneous, as we know that fourteen votes were polled—of course seven votes is not a clear majority of fourteen. With this simple statement we have done. We can see no use in protracting the discussion. We have placed all the facts plainly and candidly before the people, who can form their own opinion better than any one can on their behalf. With them let it REST: it is all nonsense to say anything more about the matter, when it is known, as we are authorized to state, that Judge STRANGE had no sort of wish to oppose Mr. ASHE in the Convention, and regrets that any contrary impression should have gone abroad. The democrats of this district of course are very grateful to their federal friends for the interest they take in their neighbors' affairs, although we must confess that the favor would be considerably enhanced, if they were to remember that people are seldom thankful for officious and unasked-for interference, and regulate their conduct accordingly.

Mr. Clay Requested to Resign.—At a meeting of the citizens of Trimble co., Ky., held on the 29th ult., at the Court House, in the town of Bedford without any distinction of party, the following Resolutions offered by John Robert, Esq., a Whig, were adopted:

Be it further Resolved, That the doctrines published to the world by the Hon. Henry Clay, in relation to emancipation, are calculated, if carried out, not only to violate the constitutional rights of this Commonwealth, but greatly to injure the condition of the slaves, by corrupting them.

Be it further Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the opinions of the said Henry Clay, now made manifest, upon the subject of abolition or emancipation, that he is no longer deemed a fit instrument to carry out the wishes and defend the rights of the good people of this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, and therefore, as the first act of the next Legislature of Kentucky, he, the said Henry Clay, should be formally requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

THE STEAMSHIP FALCON.—By the arrival of the steamship Isabella at Charleston, from Havana, we learn that "the steamship Falcon had arrived at Havana, with her passengers for Chagres. The steamship Isthmus being in port, the Captain of the Falcon informed his passengers that they were to be transferred to the Isthmus, as he was bound to New Orleans. The Isthmus being a small vessel, the passengers protested against the transfer, as they had paid their passage to Chagres in the Falcon. Some difficulty ensued, and the result was that about ten or fifteen went on board the Isthmus, the remainder, some eighty or ninety in number, determined to remain on board the Falcon and go to New Orleans, some of them expressing the determination to libel the vessel on her arrival, and prosecute for damages." It will be remembered that several citizens of this county were among the passengers on board the Falcon, but whether they went on board the Isthmus, or went to New Orleans in the Falcon, we cannot say.

Among the reports of the markets, we find the following, which may be of some interest to our readers:—

HAVANA, June 7.—Lumber has declined on account of heavy arrivals The sales of W. Pine comprised 1,000,000 feet, and 100,000 feet are left for disposal. The last rates paid were $19 50 a $20 for Bath. $18 a $18 50 for Portland. About 530,000 feet P. P. Lumber arrived, which have been sold, with exception of a cargo from Mobile, at $18 and $22 for steam sawed from Wilmington, $16 50 and $17 50 for river and Timber, partly on credit.

MATANZAS, June 6.—We notice no difference in the extent of purchases of Sugars or in the prices paid, although the accounts continue very unfavorable. We quote Whites 10 to 11½ rs.; yellow 6 a 6¾ a 7 rs. for strictly prime; Browns 5¼ a 5¾; Cucuruchos 4¾ a 5. In Muscovados transactions have been taking place at 4½ to 4¾ rs. for ordinary for France, and 5 rs. for good for Germany. The stock of Sugars in first hands in town, and still to come forward, may be placed at 100 M. boxes and 4 M. hhds.

The whole of our stock of Muscovado molasses has been bought up for England at 4 rs., and in clayed a considerable business has been done for the same destination at 2½ rs. for the coast and 2 rs for common tart.

Freights are extreme'y dull. We quote nominally hhds. $3 to $4; boxes 75c a $1.—Molasses $1 50 to $2. Exchange on London 10 per ct. prem.; New York par."

Absconding Slaves.—The Leesburg, Va, Whig states that a number of slaves have absconded from Loudone county Some of them, who have been arrested in Maryland, when examined, exhibited free papers, such as no one could dispute, and yet they were forged.

☞ From the last statement of the Treasurer, it appears that the U. S. government had, in the several depositories, subject to draft, on the 28th ult., $5,758,246 96.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston on the 7th inst. Her news is of little importance, containing scarcely anything further than that received by the previous arrival. Perhaps the worst thing about the arrival is that she brings no specie.

The French elections have not been sufficiently heard from to say exactly what the complexion of the new Assembly will be, but so far as any judgment can be formed from present appearances, it would seem that the most ultra of all parties have been returned to the exclusion of most moderate and sensible republicans, upon whom alone the friends of constitutional republicanism in France can depend. The Italian affair has also been productive of an immense ferment. It will be almost impossible to keep France from playing an active part in the military game, now approaching in Europe.

Some fool of a fellow has been shooting at Queen Victoria. The pistol was only loaded with powder. From the frequency, and uniformly harmless result of these affairs, it would seem like a concerted matter, intended to awaken sympathy for the Queen. Of half a dozen individuals arrested for similar offences within the last few years, we do not remember that one has been punished.

The Romans have whipped the Neapolitans. Served them right. Garribaldi, a Roman General, has entered the Neapolitan territories, and forced them to evacuate the Roman territories and fall back for the defence of Naples.

It is said that a convention has been entered into between the Roman and French Republics. All hostilities have been temporarily suspended.

Great Hungarian Victory.—Thirty six Thousand Russians Taken Prisoners.—A letter to M. Rothschild, dated Frankfort, says that the Hungarians have totally defeated the Russians and forced them to fall back upon Cracow. The revolution will thus be transferred to Poland.

A proclamation from Kossuth, the Hungarian President, says that the battle took place in the defile of Rothendrum, and that 36,000 Russians surrendered!

The Austrians are fortifying Vienna.

THE CREVASSE AT NEW ORLEANS.—The appearance of things is thus described by the *Picayune*:

The truant waters of "Father Mississippi" continues to encroach upon our city, and the song of the gondolier, or rather the shout of the municipality boatmen, is fast nearing St Charles street. The inundated streets present novel and exciting scenes, and, apart from the melancholy reflections caused by the disastrous state of affairs, there is much to amuse All sorts of aquatic conveyances are brought into requisition, and these are now to be seen at all corners waiting to convey passengers through avenues where cabs and carriages were wont to roll. Through many of the streets, however, the authorities have caused gunwales or plank walks to be constructed, which prove a great convenience. It was impossible, in the haste in which they were put up, to make them firm. The traveller is obliged to step with great caution, and even then primely dressed gentlemen are occasionally seen to disappear for a time beneath the dirty flood. With the fine prospect of stopping the crevasse, however, we have reason to hope that this state of affairs will not last much longer.

The Crescent has an article finding fault with the exaggerations of telegraphic reporters in regard to the flood. It then proceeds to describe the true condition of things as follows—bad enough in all conscience:—

The crevasse from which we now suffer is a break in the levee, fifteen miles from town. It is about 200 feet wide, and the water rushes through, with great velocity indeed, for there is a rapid descent, and the face of the country falls off from the river gradually down to the swamps and the lake in the rear, interrupted by one or two low ridges. The rushing of the water can be heard at some distance—but, compared to the mighty mass of the Mississippi it is a mere rill. A stream has poured through this opening, until it has gradually filled up the swamps and covered the low lands between the crevasse and the back part of the city, and at last invaded the city itself, and is gradually rising. But its progress is not so terrific and dangerous that men flee before it, abandoning their property. Its rise is measured anxiously by inches from day to day; and the damage which it causes, except at the mouth of the crevasse, or in some place where it breaks through an embankment, is not from any rush of the stream, but from its slowly sapping and undermining edifices, and its destruction of crops by the mere act of submerging them. It comes onward stealthily—rising, line by line, so quietly that careful measurement is required to show that it has increased. It has thus risen until the rear of the city has been covered with water, in some places several feet deep. Some of the streets, as viewed from Carondelet or Baronne down, look like a long sheet of water, or creeks, in which boats are plying between the houses, that seem built in water.

Our Candidate—Wm. S. Ashe, Esq.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the democratic Convention for this 7th District, that Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., has been nominated as the candidate of the democratic party to represent the people of the District in the next Congress.

This nomination, we suppose, is sufficient to insure him the votes of the democrats of the District. But besides this, he is every way worthy of the honor for which he has been named. To a fine personal appearance, and easy manners, he adds a noble heartedness, a social and obliging disposition, and a generosity that makes his friends love him, and extends the circle of his acquaintance with rapidity, wherever he goes.

So far as we are concerned, we are perfectly satisfied with the nomination; and we have no doubt the democrats of Cumberland are, although we have not been able to mingle with them since the nomination to ascertain their sentiments. We may add, however, that no real, firm democrat, can have any objections to Mr. Ashe, unless he knows more of his faults than we do.

Mr Ashe was born and raised in N. Hanover county, but lived a number of years in Cumberland, as we are informed, his father residing over the river not far from Fayetteville. He has always been among the foremost in the democratic ranks. He never was known to falter in the defence of democracy; or to hesitate to spend his means to propagate his democratic principles. In fact, we have heard it said that he has been not only liberal but *prodigal* in this way He is now in the prime of manhood, and fond of public life; and we feel confident will make an active and energetic Representative.

So far as the immediate interests of Fayetteville are committed to our representative, we have the fullest confidence that Mr. Ashe will do all that can be done, and do it with pleasure and alacrity. We know that he feels an affection for Fayetteville which will ever keep her alive in his remembrance, and prompt him to serve her whenever he can. We say that we *know* he entertains these feelings, and we cannot doubt that our citizens will appreciate them as the public.—*North Carolinian.*

For the Journal.

In looking over the report of the Clinton Convention, which was made out in extreme haste, I find that an error has occurred in the statement of the first vote. The vote should have been—

Strange,	7
Ashe,	5
Averitt,	1
Holmes,	1

WM. HILL, *Sec.*

For the Journal.

"I thank thee for this *story* from my soul."—WHIGS. He has done it up *Brown*.—OLD SAYING.

We have been amazingly edified and astonishingly amused, by the keen perception of the Editor of the Chronicle, in his editorial headed "A Gross Imposition." Who hereafter will doubt the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, or deny that for finding *mare's nests*, the Editor of the Chronicle is, practically and phrenologically, the first man in the nation? The Ferret was found to be *some* in the way of burrowing and destroying rabbits, and hence the saying, "ferret it out." But hereafter, when a mare's nest shall be discovered, let it be said, in honor of the Chronicle, "It was *Brown'd* out."

During election campaigns, we knew that the perceptive bumps of the Chronicle grew amazingly active. We recollected how in 1840 he detected and exposed the design of the Locofocos to raise the hue and cry of insurrection, in order to keep the courageous Whigs from the polls. How quick he was last fall to expose that other scheme of this same abandoned party, to impose upon the people by representations of defection among prominent Whigs. What, now, in these quiet piping times of peace, has sharpened his visual organs, we are at a loss to divine. Has he any particular dislike to the nominee for any *particular* reason, irrespective of the wound which his pride has received in the failure of his remarkable prophecy with regard to the nomination? The public will judge of this thing!

And now for the merits of the article. It says, on the first ballot Strange received a majority of votes. According to a mistake in the account of the proceedings of the Convention, it does appear so. But if the Chronicle man had been as eager for truth as for fault-finding, he would have discovered that there was 14 votes in Convention, and that 7 is not a majority. Ashe received 5 votes, Strange 7, Averitt 1, and H. L. Holmes 1.

As to the Convention's "stultifying" itself, we would remark to the Editor of the Chronicle that *stultus* means fool, and that persons who live in glass houses should never throw stones. Mr. Ashe received nine votes on the first ballot, second day. It was then recommended that the Convention should adopt the sense of the last vote, and *declare Mr. Ashe the candidate*. This, in itself, amounted to nothing more than the *recommendation* of the committee, and had no official force, nothing binding or obligatory. When, then, upon the next ballot, 11 of the 14 decided in favor of this recommendation, how can the Editor of the Chronicle, without "stultifying" himself and perverting the truth, make such reckless statements about the conduct of his political opponents.

With regard to violations of Republican rules, we have only to say that Whigs and Democrats entertain very different views as to what is Republican. We did not of course expect to please our political opponents, and we are very sure that any sane Democrat would as soon go to the blind man who described red by the sound of a trumpet, for his judgment of colors, as to permit their ideas of Republicanism to be affected by the *Brown* tint of *Chronicled* Federalism.

But what can be expected of an Editor who was the *first* to nominate Gen. Taylor;—who has made himself notorious by urging before the public his forwardness before all others to adopt an *available* candidate instead of a *principled* one;—who gloried in the proceedings of the "slaughter-house" in Philadelphia;—who is now upholding the greatest of all imposition, Gen. Taylor and his "green shoes," and his hybrid Cabinet, and yet has the temerity to print in large type, at the head of his editorial column, "A Gross Imposition?" Verily he bandies the phrase and mouths it as freely as if his conscience was entirely at ease, and none but plotting Locofocos should be startled at the sound. Well! he is not the first person who has whistled as he crossed a grave-yard, nor will he probably be the last one who will excite ridicule by the performance.

A DELEGATE.

For the Journal.

HOME MARKET.—It is the misfortune of the good people of North Carolina that they are compelled to purchase from abroad almost all of their necessaries of life. This necessity should be deeply deplored. If the amount of North Carolina money annually sent abroad to purchase articles of consumption, which we could readily raise at home, was known, it would astonish us all very greatly. This tax is indeed very heavy; but what makes it much more burdensome is the fact that great cheating is practised on us in the sale of these articles. There is seldom a bundle of hay, or barrel of pork or beef, sold in this market, but in the sale of which we sustain a great loss. Our Legislature, during its last session, did indeed pass a law subjecting all such articles to re-inspection, but what advantage does the community derive from the passage of the law if the commission merchants in our town are engaged to evade and annul its enactments.—The purchasers, whose interest is affected by these evasions, should not hesitate to agree and combine to frown down and condemn such conduct.

ANTI-CHEATERY.

Progress of the Cholera.—The sudden changes in the weather are favorable to the spread of this disease. The bill of mortality in our own city has increased within the last twenty-four hours; but its ravages seem confined to a particular section of the town, probably arising from some local cause of distemperature. We have to record 8 deaths, on Church street, within the past 24 hours, while there have been but few cases in the rest of the city.—There is little doubt but the disease is atmospheric, and no point in the country can now claim an exemption. It exists from New Orleans and all the intermediate places to Boston—in a more or less malignant form. We have heard of several cases in Princess Anne. Norfolk and Nansemond counties, and the malady has made its appearance on the plantations on James river. In the adjoining district of North Carolina, we have heard of no well marked case, yet, diarrhea and cholera morbus are much more prevalent than at this season ordinarily. The epidemic, from all accounts, differs but little from that of 1832, except in being less malignant; in its primary stages more fractable, and the tendency to collapse and spasm less decided.

Norfolk Argus.

The Board of Directors of this Co... their recent meeting in Charleston, ... perceived by the article from the C... Mercury, copied in our last issue, ... arrangements, mutually satisfactory ... South Carolina Rail Road Company ... on their Road, and the ... of the South Carolina Rail Road Com... subscribed, in the name of the Com... $20,000 in the stock of our Road, ... in the transportation of iron and mate... on their Road, which of course is ... any sense, to money, as the freights ... are usually for cash.

The Board have ordered contracts made for the completion of the entire ... including timbers, superstructure, ... depots, water stations, &c., if they can ... out to be paid for in stock, with a view ... creasing the subscription as soon as ... ble to $750,000, which is a necessary ... requisite to obtaining the subscription ... State, which is $200,000. This latter ... as soon as the Company are ready for ... be appropriated to the purchase of iron ... very low in England) to be laid on ... forty miles of Road, from the Camden ... and it is not doubted when that much ... the laying of the iron, to the Great ... will soon follow, and the Road go into ... tion from that point. It is a matter ... highest importance then to the Company ... especially to the Stockholders and ... in that section, to use every means to ... the subscription to $750,000 at an ear... as they will not only have the benefit ... Road, but will be assisted by its income ... on and complete the rest.

Our North Carolina friends are push... zealously forward. The *Board of* ... of the Wilmington and *Raleigh Rail R...* Company have passed a resolution ... *mously* to subscribe $100,000 to the ... this Company, and no doubt is ent... that the State of North Carolina will ... ute her aid, and commence the eastern ... the road, and have it in progress at ... time that our end is progressing. We ... formed that in Charleston, among the ... of influence and position, the very ... ings prevail towards our Company, ... we will not look in vain for subs... from that quarter to help us out. The ... cury but expresses a general sentiment ... liberal community in the city, when it ... of the success of our enterprise as a ... "sincere congratulation." Why ... not be to all? traversing as it does a ... country, blessed with a population, ... tiveness, and climate, known to few ... rich in its undeveloped resources, and ... within its bosom the best elements for ... moral and physical elevation, is there ... who does not sincerely rejoice at the pro... of the consummation of a work hold... so many inducements, and stimulants ... terprise and industry, offering so many ... facilities to social intercourse, and open... many channels of intelligence. Should ... be one among us unwilling to con... something from the means with which P... dence has blessed him, to aid in its speedy ... complishment, let it be remembered ... subscription to the stock is no gift ... Company, but an investment that must ... an income in *money* that ought to satisfy ... stockholders, and that it will be like ... cast upon the waters," to return after ... days, richly freighted with blessings ... contributor and the community.

Marion (S C.)

The late news from California is ha... effect on transactions on 'Change. Rea... is rising, and the probability is that ... before the end of a year, reach a pitch ... than was ever known before. Stock ... which a fixed value is attached, are less ... ted, but every thing tradeable feels ... less the force of the gold current. The ... of California is capable of being either ... blessing or an unmitigated curse to the ... If it becomes generally distributed, ... number of diggers promises that it will ... the supply continues a length of time ... enhance the enterprise, invention and ... tion of the country—stimulate trade, ... manufactures, and give activity to every ... fession of labor. If it is absorbed by ... and made the agent of capitalists and ... tors in our seaport cities, it will become ... tolerable engine for the oppress on of ... and the confusion of all standards of ... value.

Abundant gold, unless made subser... commercial and industrial pursuits, has ... every nation possessing it. It has ... inordinate habits of luxury, idleness ... sipation, placing its possessors at the ... of foreign producers in the gratifica... their commonest wants, stagnating ... trade, commerce and agriculture, and ... plunging the tormented nation into ... pauperism. Such a result could not, ... come upon the American people for a ... time, if there were ever so much gold. ... disposition to industry and enterprise, ... their appreciation of the value and dig... labor are too ingrained, to be thrown off ... ly, and this fact will go far to neutrali... others might be fatal effects from the ... ruption.—*New York Sun.*

Death of Miss Edgeworth.—That ill... Irishwoman, Maria Edgeworth, is no ... She died, after a few hours' illness, at ... worthstown, on the morning of the 22d ... Up to a very recent period she had ... the possession of excellent spirits and ... She was uncommonly active and ... without any of the spleen of old ... disposition to be useful and of servi... ers was shown to the last. She was ... beloved in her family, and respected ... who had the valued privilege of ... with one of so many accomplishments ... such entire absence of affectation. The ... which Sir Walter Scott felt for her ... known; and in her novel of "Helen" ... paid a glowing tribute to his memory, ... nating him as "the most perfectly ... person she had ever known in life." ... present grown up generation owe her ... moue debt of gratitude for her reform... children's books, though the object ... utility has, in some respects, been ... sively followed in some of her works ... young. Her name will be prominent ... ary and scientific history with those ... mans, Joanna Baillie, Somerville, and ... gifted women, as showing that the ... can attain to intellectual eminence ... highest rank, without losing the charm ... modesty, or being corrupted by ... plause.—*N. Y. Express.*

Autobiography of Dan. Webster.—It ... stated that in the preparation of the ... Buckminster, by Mrs. Lee, which is ... be published, she has had access to ... teresting private papers. Among ... manuscript autobiography of Daniel ... A paragraph quoted from this shows ... which will be both encouraging and ... to diffident school-boys. Mr. Webster ...

"My first lessons in Latin were ... Joseph Stephens Buckminster, at ... assistant at the academy. I made ... gress in all the branches I attended ... his instruction, but there was one thing ... not speak before the school. The ... excellent Buckminster especially ... persuade me to perform the exercise ... mation, like the other boys, but I ... do it. Many a piece did I commit ... and rehearse it in my own room, ... over again; but when the day came ... the school was collected, when my ... called, and I saw all eyes turned ... seat, I could not raise myself from it. ... times the masters frowned, sometimes ... smiled. Mr. Buckminster always ... and entreated with the most winning ... that I would only venture once; ... not conquered unbidden resolution ... the occasion was over, I

News from California.—Arrival of the U. S. Ship Lexington —Three-Quarters of a Ton of Gold Dust.—The U. S. ship Lexington, which left San Francisco 27th last November, arrived at New York on Sunday morning.

The L. has been absent about 35 months. She started from San Francisco on the 27th November, from Valparaiso on the 1st of March, and passed the U. S ship Independence going into that port On the 22d of April, she sailed from Rio de Janeiro.

She has brought on freight from California *twelve hundred and eighteen pounds of grain gold*, having landed at Valparaiso four hundred and fifty-eight pounds—making a total of 1,676 pounds, troy weight One of her sailors, who shipped at San Francisco for the voyage, brings with him $9,000 in gold dust, which he accumulated by a few months' digging — *another*, we understand, had 35 lbs., (nearly $7,000.) She has also on board a number of curiously wrought guns, captured from the Mexicans; sixteen composed of brass, and seven of iron—calibre, eighteen and nine pounders.

She experienced delightful weather during her passage. The accounts from the gold diggings are of the most satisfactory and cheering character—in fact, exaggeration is out of the question.

In any part of a tract of country to the extent of five or six hundred miles, the precious metal is found, and is carried about by the fortunate diggers in bags, and this is the case with all, from the highest lady down to the humblest washer-woman.

When they make purchases in the stores, they give in exchange this uncoined gold, which is weighed in proportions according to the value of the articles purchased. In San Francisco every article of food and clothing is enormously dear. *Bologna* sausages, for instance, are $2 12½ a *pound*: but at the diggings the profits are considerably upwards of 200 per cent. There has been considerable suffering in consequence of a want of shelter and other indispensable conveniences of life: but this has been obviated to some extent by the arrival of frame houses and tents.

At the diggings the only shelter at first was the trees, which were totally inadequate to afford protection against the distressing effects of the climate. It is said that there are but three months out of the twelve in which the diggers can prosecute their labors; but by industry and perseverance, a rich harvest may be gathered in that time.

This arrival, with so large an amount of gold, will be the subject of important speculations among the Wall street gentry, and will also absorb the public attention as to leave little time for calculating the fatal effects of the prevailing epidemic.

The New York Riot.—The English press is very indignant at the treatment of Macready in N. York. The London Times says:

"Every person in London who has witnessed the reception of an American actor will be struck with the strong contrast to the abominations recorded above. What, after all, is the ill usage of which the partisans of Mr. Forrest complain? At the Princess' Theatre there was no scene of ruffianism, no flinging of pence, rotten eggs, or assafœtida. Some of the gestures in his Macbeth were thought ridiculous, some of the audience laughed, one wag uttered a joke from the gallery, and the performance was unfavorably noticed in several London journals. So far from disapprobation being the expression of any national feeling, Mr. Forrest was applauded in parts which he afterwards undertook, and which were deemed more suited to his powers. If an English actor had been used in this way in a London theatre it would not have elicited a remark, and it is perfectly disgusting to find a shameless an outrage based upon so slight foundation in a city like New York, which professes to be civilized.

Cholera.—The following table, which is from a work published some years ago by Mr. Tanner, will no doubt be acceptable to our readers. The first column shows the time of the commencement of the disease—the second the number of cases—the third the number of deaths—and the last its continuance at each place:—

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Days
New York,	July 3	6078	2214	59
Quebec,	June 8	5783	2050	86
Montreal,	June 9	4083	1842	85
Philadelphia,	June 27	2289	746	43
Baltimore,	Aug. 10	——	649	42
Albany,	July 3	1144	406	61
Norfolk,	July 24	——	405	49
Brooklyn,	July 11	457	191	69
Portsmouth, Va.,	July 24	392	185	38
Utica,	Aug. 12	464	177	27
York, Canada,	June 24	409	172	62
Washington,	Aug. 7	660	168	31
Buffalo,	July 15	343	114	55
Rochester,	July 23	420	135	48
Poughkeepsie,	Aug. 3	212	162	28
Kingston, Canada,	June 20	202	91	72
Bergen, N J,	July 15	297	80	56
Saughnewaga,	June 13	225	68	33
Newark,	July 6	143	64	56
Sing Sing,	July 17	381	162	50
Ogdensburg,	June 18	153	49	62
New Brunswick,	July 14	174	42	47
Richmond,	Sept. 7	81	40	15
Wilmington, Del.,	Aug. 7	87	38	24
Boston,	Aug. 15	28	24	50
New Haven,	July 11	44	17	50

The disease continued to prevail, though in a mitigated form, at the places marked (*,) when this table was prepared.

Hurrah for Cullom!—One Gen. Cullom a whig candidate for congress in the Nashville (Tenn.) district, on his own hook. The Nashville Union gives the following as a correct and correct report of his first speech.

Cullom's Oration—My Countrymen! I am a candidate to represent you in Congress. My countrymen, I was a candidate two years ago, and at that time my opponent was my friend and your distinguished fellow-citizen, General Barrow. My Countrymen, General Barrow then came to me and said, "Cullom, you are a much younger man than me, let me run this time, Gen. Taylor will be elected;" and here then. Barrow intimated that Old Zack would provide for him; and therefore I declined. His prediction, my countrymen, has been fulfilled. Old Zack has been elected, but Gen. Barrow refuses to yield me the track. He has sucked so long, my countrymen, at the public teat, that he has become—shall I say, *bloated*.—like a big calf he will suck up all the milk. My countrymen, he must be weaned! My countrymen, I was born in old Kaintuck—I was born a whig!—a poor boy, I cum to Tennessee and worked an infernal flat-boat to this town at the very time the City Hotel and Steam Saw Mill at the mouth of the branch was conflagrated! My countrymen, I am no beggar! I have a competence for myself and children, and sop and corn bread for my friends. My countrymen, I have no great family influence, no royal ancestors. I am one of the b'hoys! The "upper ten thousand" want a convention. They want to bind me and sacrifice me; but, my countrymen, I will call in the hands. *It can't be done.*

How greedy, oh! my dear countrymen! how greedy are the "upper ten!" The Post Office in Nashville—the best office in Tennessee—has been given to the head of the Barrow family: and the gazettes of the day announce that an Indian agency has been given to the brother of my distinguished competitor! Oh! my countrymen! I wish I belonged to the Barrow family! I believe I will have myself made a *barrow!*

☞The owners of the Crescent City expect her at New York about the 25th instant, with half a million of dollars in gold.

☞The Secretary of War, a dispatch from Washington says, has declined proffers for raising volunteer forces to go to the protection of the Rio Grande. He says he apprehends no outbreak requiring additions to the regular force; but should occasion arise for more force to be called out, it will be called from the State of Texas.

THEATRE.

At the suggestion of several respectable gentlemen, the

HERON FAMILY

will perform on *this Evening*, Friday, 15th June, 1849. Several novelties, *three of their best pieces*, and a *favorite selection of Singing*.

The HERON FAMILY leave on Saturday in the Leesburg, for Philadelphia.

☞Some of the gentlemen of the THALIAN ASSOCIATION have consented to perform.

See day bills.

June 15.—[40-1t

☞NOTICE.—The HANOVER DIVISION of the *Sons of Temperance* No. 45, will hereafter hold their weekly meetings every Monday night, at Mr. GIARD's School Room, directly opposite the *Carolina Hotel*.

SAMUEL N. CANNON, R. S.

June 15.—[40-1t

UNIVERSALIST DEDICATION.

The Universalist Church, now being erected in Upper Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., will be dedicated to the one living and true God, and to JESUS, "THE SAVIOR OF THE WORLD," (John iv. 42,) on the *first* Sunday in July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Citizens in general are fraternally invited to attend.

There will also be preaching on *Saturday* (the preceding day) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. William E. Wright, former y of Baltimo e, Md., to Miss Eliza J., eldest daughter of Mr. John S Farrow, of this town.

In this county, on the 7th inst, by John B Croom, Esq, Mr J J Moore, to Miss Adeline Sharples.

In this town, on the 6th inst, by the Rev Thos Murphy, Mr S J Carroll, to Miss Lucy A Garrison.

In Pitt-borough, on the 24th ult, Pleasart M Rowell, Esq. of Richmond county, to Mrs Louisa Sophia Thompson, of Pittsborough.

In Rowan courty, on the 23d ult, Mr John F Locke, to Miss Margaret Locke, daughter of Mr Rich'd Locke.

In Talbot county, Ga. on the 1st ult, G A Miller, Attorney at Law, of Mocksville, N C, to Miss Ida Acee.

DIED.

In this county, on the 30th inst., Samuel Williams, son of Henry and Ann M Williams, dec'd, aged 12 years, 9 months and 29 days.

In Brunswick county, on the 2d inst, Miss Caroline Allen, daughter of D D Allen, Esq, aged 19 years.

In Cumberland county, near Fayetteville, on the 3d inst, Mr Michael McGary, in the 74th year of his age, for upwards of 20 years a citizen of Fayetteville.

In Fayetteville, on the 4th inst, Mr Robert W King.

In Montgomery county, Mr Daniel Chisholm. Also, Mrs Mary Knight, wife of Mr Nathaniel Knight.

In Raleigh, on the 3d inst, Mrs Frances Devereux, in the 80th year of her age.

In Mississippi, on the 15th ult, Mrs Ann Baird, relict of Col. Andrew Baird, formerly of N Carolina.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 14.

Bacon—N. C Bacon arrives freely; no material change in price. *Western*—Considerable arrivals. Market well supplied, and quotations a fraction lower.

Beef Cattle—Scarce; good grass fed 4½ to 5 cents per lb. No stall fed arriving.

Corn—Received 1700 bushels from North Counties; sold at 50 cents, 90 days:—600 bushels from Bladen, sold to arrive at 50 cts., cash. Stock light, and the article in demand.

Flour—Stock of Fayetteville Flour considerably reduced. Quotations have advanced 25 cents per barrel.

Hay—Last sales at 65c per 100 lbs.

Lard—North Carolina—Stock large and sales dull.

Lime—None received and much wanted.

Lumber—There is but little river lumber on the market. We hear of only 2 rafts flooring boards changing hands; one at $7 62½, and one at $8 50 per M. The stock is light. See table for prices.

Molasses—None received since last report Stock becoming light;—a prime article is scarce. No change in quotations.

Mutton and Lamb—From $1 50 to $2 00 per head.

Naval Stores.—[In our last report, we put down hard Turpentine per bbl of 280 lbs; this was an error; all Turpentine is sold in this market per bbl of 320 lbs, but the Inspectors make out their bills according to the late enactments of the Leg slature, that is, 280 lbs to the bbl.]

The receipts and sales of Turpentine have reached for the week ended to-day, M., about 2000 bbls. Prices have advanced fully 10c per bbl for soft and hard. The sales commencing on Friday at former figures, viz: soft $2 10 to $2 15 a $2 20; hard, steady at $1 10 during the week; firm sales of virgin dip at $2 65 up to this morning, when $2 75 was obtained. We now quote new crop yellow dip at $2 15 to $2 20; virgin dip at $2 65 a $2 75; and hard, at $1 10, closing at highest figure. It should be remarked that the advance has taken place since the receipt of the European news, which if the published amounts are to be relied on, is not very encouraging. In Spirits Turpentine sales to the extent of about 334 barrels have been effected since last report, all at 25 cents, with the exception of a small lot of 22 bbls. at 24½; barrels in all instances $1,75, not returnable. *Tar* arrives very slowly, only about 113 barrels during the week, taken at $1,25 per barrel. We hear of nothing doing in Rosin; last sales No. 3 at 55 cents per bbl.

Peas—No demand for Black Eye Peas.—Stock of Cow Peas light, and considerable demand. Quotations are for sales made some time since. (Nominal)

Pork—No change in Northern Pork.

Potatoes—Sweet—But few arriving, and generally sold at retail, from boats and carts, at 65 a 75 cents per bushel.

Timber—The stock of mill timber has been considerably reduced since our last report.—About 25 rafts have changed hands, at prices ranging from $2 25 to $6 50 for inferior to good mill timber; but one raft bringing our lowest figure; the others ranging from 3 to $6 50. Prime m ll timber at 7 a $7 25. Shipping timber $7 to $10. One clamp, some 20 sticks, a very superior article, from 60 to 70 feet in length, was sold at $16 per M.

Freights—Scarce. Rates without material change.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 6 P. M.—Flour $4 56 a $4 68; red wheat, $1 04 a $1 08; corn, yellow, 60 a 61c; oats, 28 a 32c; provisions and groceries unchanged; the cotton market is quiet; sales small, and rather in favor of buyers; whiskey, 21 a 21½ cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Flour, $4 62½ a $4 81½; rye flour and corn meal without movement; red wheat, $1 05 a $1 12; white corn, 53c, and yellow, 55 a 56c; oats, 28 a 30c; rye, 56c; Provisions, no change to notice in prices; lard, 7 a 7½c, in kegs; whiskey, 20 a 21½c, in bbls.

NEWBERN, June 12.—Turpentine, old dip, $1 65 a $1 67½, virgin, $2 25 a $2 40, scrape, 90 a 95c; tar, $1 05 a $1 10; corn, $1 85; red peas, 40 a 50c; bacon, hog round, 6½c; lard, 7½c; rough rice, 40 a 50c.

NEW YORK, June 9.—We notice further sales of 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at $2,31½ per 280 lbs., Wilmington, $2,25; 1500 common Rosin at 90 cents for Wilmington, afloat; and about 80 for North County delivered; 400 North County Tar, $1,75 a $1,87½; 500 Georgetown on private terms; and 800 Spirits Turpentine, 32 a 32½ cents, cash, from the wharf

FOREIGN MARKETS—PER EUROPA.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—We have again had a heavy import of Cotton this week, and the supply into Liverpool since the 1st January now amounts to 1,018,000 bales, against 651,000 to same period last season; the import from the United States is 890,000, being an increase of 350,000 bales.

The demand has continued steady and to a fair extent this week, but not equal to the quantity offering, so that the market has been heavy, with a decided turn in favor of buyers, particularly in the low and middling qualities, in which a reduction of ⅛d per lb has been submitted to in most of the business of the last few days; but for fair qualities the former quotations of 4⅜ for Upland and Mobile, and 4⅜d for Orleans are continued, these and the good qualities being less plentiful. The sales for the week ended this day amount to 40,320 bales, of which 6000 have been taken for export and 4400 on speculation, and the American descriptions consist of 8860 Upland at 3⅞ a 5; 12,590 Orleans at 3½ a 6; 10,160 Alabama and Mobile at 3⅞ a 5; and 320 Sea Island at 6⅜ a 14d per lb.

The demand for Indian Corn has continued steady and at some further advance, the quotations being 33s for white up to 36s per quarter for yellow, and the latter now generally held at 6d per qr higher. Flour is steady and in moderate demand at 23s a 23s 6d per bbl for Western, Philadelphia and Baltimore, white prime Ohio has advanced to 25s per bbl.

Rice.—The imports of Bengal are large, and the sales are at former prices to the extent of 7000 bags at 8s a 8s 6d for low to fair broken, and 9s a 10s 6d per cwt for middling to good table. Carolina has sold freely for export, 250 tcs having changed hands at 17s a 18s per cwt for middling to good quality, which is a little dearer.

Naval Stores.—Supplies of common Rosin are coming in more freely, we have to note a decline in common of 3d per cwt; in fine there is no alteration, the sales are 1000 bbls at from 2s 6d up to 10s per cwt. Turpentine remains lifeless, the only sale to report being 300 bbls at 6s 6d a 6s 10d ex ship at auction, the quality being good but out of condition. Spirits dull and prices nominal.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.—LIVERPOOL, May 26.—The market has opened steadv this morning. There is a moderate demand at the rates quoted in yesterday's report. The sales may reach 4000 to 5000 bales, including a portion for export.

The demand for Indian Corn still prevails, and the full currency paid at yesterday's market for the sales which are going forward this morning. Flour not lower, and holders of American Wheat insist upon full rates. In other articles of the trade there is little passing, and no change can be noted.

MANCHESTER, May 26.—Our market for both goods and yarns opened with more firmness this morning. The accounts from India are considered satisfactory. The German houses are operating to some extent. Taking the market on the whole, there is more confidence and greater activity; still the transactions in goods limited

HAVRE, May 24.—Cotton.—Prices have not undergone any great change, with the exception of the lower designation of basses and tree basses, which have receded 4f, still the sales which have been made during the last few days denote a further decline. The following sales are reported since our last statement, viz: 2268 bales New Orleans at 60 a 80f; 1212 Mobile at 64 a 74; and 1377 Upland at 64 a 75; making a total of 5857 bales. The imports during the same period were 22,170 bales, all American, with the exception of 162 bales from Laguayra. The estimated stock of Cotton at Havre on the 24th instant was 50,569 bales, of which 49,511 were U. States.

Rice is completely neglected, and there is not the smallest sale to report; prices are also languid and on the decline. Since last report the imports are 78 tcs and 8 half tcs Carolina Rice from Charleston by the Versailes, 200 bags from Calcutta, and 500 via Bordeaux.

ANTWERP.—Cotton has been in better demand. We have to mention the following transactions: 500 bales Texas at 23¼c; 150 bales Mobile at 23⅜c, and 1200 bales damaged Georgia and Mobile. The arrivals from America amount to about 3000 bales.

HAMBURGH.—Prices of Cotton are well supported. The stock is small, and there is none left of West India qualities.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

June 8—Schr Flora, Pate, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

10—Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown.

11—Barque Rio, Cottrell, New York, to J & D McRae.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Thompson, Portsmouth, N. H., to George Harriss.

Brig Julia Helen, Bates, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Bremen Brig Triton, Ratze, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

Bremen Brig Gesine, Rabe, New York, to Potter & Kidder.

Brig Jerome, Howes, Newburyport, Mass., to G W Davis.

Brig Catherine Nickels, Nickels, Kennebunk, Maine, to master.

Schr *Bizantium*, Grace, *Marblehead*, Mass., to Harriss & Drake.

Schr Gen Boyd, Hill, Saco, Maine, to G w Davis.

Schr D vid Hale, Mount, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

Schr Harrison Price, Brown, N Y, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Alaric, Prosser, N York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr G w Davis, *Briggs*, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr *Martha Ann*, Willis, *Beaufort*, N. C, to G W Davis.

12—Brig Wellingsley, Parsons, *Boston*, to *Barry*, Bryant & Co.

Brig Nonpariel, Brewer, *Boston*, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Minesota, Leighton, from Boston, to Harriss & Drake.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Jno *Banks*.

13—Brig confidence, Babcock, from Boston, to J Hathaway & Son.

Schr H Wescott, Hand, from Philadelphia, to Geo Harriss.

CLEARED.

June 9—Schr R B Potter, Barbes, Sierra Leone, by George Harriss.

Schr Julia, Vangilder, Boston, by George Harriss.

11—Schr Pearl, Dexter, Onslow county, N. C., by G W Davis.

12—Schr A J DeRosset, Brewster, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr John Story, Walker, Cuba, by G W Davis.

Schr *Marion*, Morse, Little River, by do.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, for Fayetteville, by J & W L McGary.

13.—Schr Col McRae, Davis, for Charleston, by Geo W Davis.

Schr Marion, Burns, for Little River, by G W Davis.

14—Brig Napoleon, Garrish, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by John *Banks*.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schooner Alaric.

10 bags Laguyra Coffee; 6 bbls Mess Pork;
10 do Rio do
10 bbls good brown Sugar;
5 kegs superior Goshen Butter;
Pickled Salmon and smoked Beef;
5 boxes super A No. 1 brown Soap;
5 do Adamantine Candles;
5 do Sperm do
A superior article of white Wine Vinegar. For J15] sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FOR SALE.

A very fine Buggy and Harness, having only been used a short time. will be sold very cheap by
J15 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing on the Newbern Road, about 16 miles from Wilmington, in the latter part of March last a small boy named ISAAC. Said ISAAC is a bright mulatto, about eleven years of age, small for his age, and freckled He was last heard from on the Holly Shelter Road, 17 miles from Wilmington.

Any person returning said boy to MARY CRAIG, in Wilmington, or to JOHN HOWARD, on Topsail Sound, or lodging him in any Jail so that he can be got, will receive the above reward.

ROBERT J. HOWARD.

June 15.—[3t*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	—
Hog round,	7½	a	7
Western,	6	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White, new	60	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 00	a	5 00
CORN—Per bushel,	50	a	55
Meal,	60	a	65
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	—	a	—
Laguyra,	7¾	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	15	a	20
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	62½	a	65
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	—
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 75	a	8 50
Wide, do.		a	5 00
Scantling,	——	a	3 50
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 50
Shipping Timber,	7 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	21	a	22
New Orleans,	25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— —	a	— —
No. 2,	— —	a	— —
No. 3,	— —	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 15	a	2 20
Virgin Dip new	2 65	a	2 75
Hard—		a	1 10
Tar,	1 25	a	—
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	1 37½
No. 2,	65		75
No. 3,	55	a	—
Spirits Turpentine,	24½	a	25
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	—	a	—
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	11 50	a	11 75
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,		a	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		a	
Sweet, per bushel,	65	a	75
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	25
do dead,	15	a	30
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	—	a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 75	a	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	
Liverpool—sack,		a	1 00
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	60	a	1 00
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	23	a	24
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	27	a	30
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	a	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	85	a	90
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	45	a	50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	62½
Lumber per M.,	6 00	a	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1½	per cent.	
" " " New York,	1½	"	"
" " " Boston,	1½	"	"

TOPSAIL SOUND, N. C, JUNE 11, 1849.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that about the middle of January, 1847. I was attacked with a severe pain in my face and jaws, and my face was swollen for some five or six weeks, with distressing pain all that time. I now applied to a physician, hoping to be benefited. He prescribed for me. My teeth and jaws were at this time in a state of ulceration; I continued under his treatment for some two or three months. By this time my jaw-bone was in a curious state, from one angle to another, and a discharge of matter in three or four places. About this time I was induced to try Dr. SCHONWALD. I applied to him accordingly; he thought my case very doubtful—however he undertook my case about the first of June, and in a short time arrested the disease I continued under his treatment for about fifteen months, and by this time he removed a large portion of the bone. I have since nearly or quite recovered. I feel indebted to Dr. Schonwald, through the blessing of Providence, for my recovery. I have been well for about six months, and my general health is rather better than it ever was before. I confidently believe if I had went to Dr. S. at first, I should not have lost any of my jaw-bone.

I have thought proper to publish this certificate for the information of those who may be affected in the same way. When I was under the treatment of other physicians, they could do me no good, and said they could do nothing for me, even before it was in a state of ulceration. I would advise all persons similarly affected to give Dr. Schonwald a call. JAMES M. HOWARD.

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with Mr. Howard—have known him during his affliction, and can testify to the truth of his statements.

W. WARK, Dentist, MILES COSTIN, H. W. FOY, WM. B. JONES, W. T. J. VANN, JERE. NICHOLS, OWEN FENNELL, G. W. POLLOCK.

June 15, 1849—[40-2t*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from tne subscriber, sometime in March last, a negro boy named HENRY, stout built, and dark complected, about 19 years of age.

Said boy was originally from Moore county, but had been in possession of Mr. ENOCH HAWES, of Bladen county, for the last three years previous to last March, and it is probable that he is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. HAWES' plantation, or in the neighborhood of the ANDREWS', in Bladen county.

Any person restoring the said boy to me, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, or lodging him in Jail, so that I can get him, will be entitled to the above reward and my thanks.

June 15.—[40-tf] JAMES P. MOORE.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

50 Hhds superior Muscovado Sugar, 100 do do Cuba Molasses, just received per schr John Story, and for sale by G W DAVIS.

June 15.

BACON! BACON!!

A lot of prime Bacon Hams. For sale by
June 15 G W DAVIS.

RICE! RICE!!

50 tierces fresh best Rice, for sale by
June 15. G W DAVIS.

COW PEAS.

50 bushels Cow Peas. For sale by
J9] HOWARD & PEDEN.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA.

WE have just received another supply of that most excellent Syrup, for the certain cure of the Cholera and Diarrhea.

J15 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN McRAE, Jr., Treasurer.

June 15, 1849.—[40-4w

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent of the *North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company*, for Wilmington and vicinity, and is ready to receive applications for Insurance. This Company is in a most prosperous condition. The premium notes on hand amount to over *Four hundred thousand dollars*, and the amount is constantly increasing. A A BROWN.

June 15, 1849.—[40-3t

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st January, 1849, his negro man, REDICK aged between 37 and 40 years. Said negro is of a dark yellow complexion; has a scar on one of his cheeks, believed to be on the left; quick spoken, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built.

The above negro is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Beaty's or Mr. Calvin J. Dickson's, in the lower part of Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in the Jail of New Hanover county, or in any other Jail within the State, so that I can get him.

An additional reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro.

June 15.—[40-tf] T M RODGERS.

LOST.

BY the subscriber, on Tuesday night, the 12th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock, while going from NATHAN F. BOURDEAUX'S Boarding House to WESSELL'S Wharf, a small leather Pocket-book, with his name written on the back. Said Pocket-book contained between $170 and $180 in Bank bills, and several notes, among others the following: One note against R. M. FILTAW, for $30, payable to R. M. GARRISS; one against THOMAS LEE, for $26 and some cents, payable to ALEXANDER N. MOTT, and other papers not recollected.

All persons are cautioned against trading for the above notes.

Any person finding the above, and leaving it at the office of the Wilmington Journal, will be liberally rewarded. WM. M. MURRAY.

June 15, 1849.—[40-3t*

MORE FURNITURE.

NOW is the time to buy CABINET FURNITURE at prices to suit the times. We are constantly receiving, weekly, by the regular packets, FURNITURE of all kinds and qualities, from our manufactory in New York, which is offered for sale at unprecedented low prices, for *cash*.—"Small profits and quick returns is our motto," which we hope will meet the approbation of buyers. We have just received the following *new stock*:

4 Marble top Washstands;
4 neat Dressing Bureaus, cheap;
6 dozen Maple Chairs;
4 " Rush Seat Chairs;
2 " wood seat nurse do, handsome & cheap;
2 " cane " Rocking chairs;
2 " wood " " "
3 " office chairs and cushions;
4 office swivel " "
4 Sideboards, cheap; 6 dining Tables;
8 summer Safes, various sizes;
2 cheap Wardrobes;
1 dozen small wood Rocking Horses;
1 " willow Chairs, for children,
6 Music Stools, beautiful article;
3 Centre Tables;
2 dozen Black Walnut Chairs, new style;
4 large Cherry Tables;
6 " Black Walnut Tables;
6 Shower Baths.

—ALSO—

Mattrasses, Pillows, Bolsters, and a large assortment of Matting for Summer use.

June 8] G. & W. A. GWYER.

SUGAR.

2 hhds St. Croix. For sale by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

LONDON PORTER & BROWN STOUT.

5 casks each, Porter and Brown Stout. For sale
J8] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CIGARS.

100,000 Cigars, assorted brands and quality. For sale very low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!

WE have just received, in addition to what we have on hand, a large lot of Crockery Ware, consisting in part of tea, breakfast and dinner plates, pitchers, cups and saucers, large and small bowls, milk pans, steak dishes, basins and ewers, chambers, and all sizes of stone jars, jugs, and churns.

ALSO, an assortment of Tumblers. For sale by
J8] PERKIN & HARTSFIELD.

Epping's Co. Fl. Extract of Sarsaparilla and QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—This preparation has acquired a very extended and established celebrity in most of the Southern States of the Union; both in the hands of Physicians and private use; which its efficacy alone has sustained for several years, as a remedy for Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long standing Rheumatic Affections, diseases of the skin, old sores, white swellings, diseases of the bones, and all cases of an ulcerous character. It is also particularly useful in chronic and nervous complaints occurring in debilitated and cachetic constitutions. Over Syphilis and the host of painful, disagreeable and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom, such as ulcers of the throat, larynx, nodes, &c., and all those evils occasioned by an improper and injudicious use of "mercury," it displays complete control. It has been found to be a most useful purifier of the blood in all such diseases.

In all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis, and in cases where the Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which the hope of recovery can be reasonably founded. It relieves the disease, and at the same time imparts vigor to the whole system—under the use of this medicine, the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which in other practice is withheld. In many cases where the horrible ravages of disease have taken so deep root that patients have been given up by the most skillful Physicians, the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to good health, &c., and the most reasonable expectations fully satisfied.

The cures performed in this city alone, are sufficient to establish its reputation on a permanent basis, and too solid to be effected either by the malignant or envious. It is worthy of note that the greater part of the patients cured had, previously to using this preparation, received the best medical treatment, and given up by their physicians as being beyond the reach of medical skill. It is, however, advisable that it should be given, if practicable, under the superintendence of a physician, for him to prescribe such other remedies in conjunction with this as the necessity of the case may require. This preparation has put into the hands of physicians a remedy by which he can master a variety of diseases, which have hitherto baffled the greatest skill and study. It is a safe and harmless medicine, and removes all those evils which an unsuccessful use of mercury so often occasions.

Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six bottles. Prepared and for sale by J. P. M. EPPING,
Chemist and Druggist, 277 King st.,
opposite Society street, Charleston, S. C.

Also for sale by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
39-5m] Wilmington, N C.

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, June 11, 1849.

THE CHOLERA.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

We publish the following article at the request of a medical friend, as possessing the greatest interest. The writer Dr. W. B. Herrick, is the editor of the N. W. Medical and Surgical Journal, and worthy of the confidence of the profession.

We may mention, as elucidating the article, that *ozone* is formed in the air by decomposition of its water, through disturbances of its electrical equilibrium. Its nature and composition are uncertain. It has heretofore been detected in the atmosphere during the prevalence of epidemics, varying in quantity with the violence of the disease.

An ozonometer can be made by saturating a piece of paper in a solution of starch and iodide of potassium The smallest quantity of ozone in the air will be rendered manifest by the discoloration produced by the free iodine.—*Washington Union.*

From the Chicago Daily Journal.

THE CHOLERA.

We give the following a place with great pleasure, merely adding that the excitement caused by the discovery has been heightened by the success it has met with in cases where almost every citizen has witnessed or experienced its effects in the premonitory symptoms of cholera

We may add, that the eminence of Drs. Herrick and Blaney in their profession, who used it in their practice, and testify to the effects of this remedy, should at once command for this specific its general adoption in cases of cholera, and its thorough testing by the profession in all localities affected.

Editor of the Journal :

Dear sir : In compliance with the request of my friend, Dr. J. H Bird, I have made the following brief synopsis of a letter from him, sent to me for publication in the North Western Medical and Surgical Journal, which, together with the few additional remarks which I have made, you will please publish, in order that the members of the medical profession, and our citizens generally, may have the means of testing, and the benefits to be derived from what is supposed to be a newly discovered remedy for cholera.

The facts stated in the letter referred to above, are briefly as follows :

About six months since, Dr Bird and myself were led into a conversation upon the effects of atmospheric influences in producing epidemics, from reading an article from a German chemist in one of our periodicals, in which it was contended that influenza depended upon the presence of *ozone*, and that the severity and number of the attacks, as shown by chemical analysis, was always in proportion to the amount of this substance in the atmosphere.

Taking this statement in connexion with the fact that cholera is generally preceded by influenzas, as shown by its history, we were led to the conclusion that both diseases might be dependent upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious agent present in the atmosphere at the time.

The next step in the investigation was to determine what agent would counteract the influence, and destroy the deleterious properties of *ozone*.

The accurate chemical knowledge of Dr Bird enabled him to suggest at once the well-known substance *sulphur*, as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence.

In searching for facts to support this conclusion, it was found that cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where this substance abounds; hence the conclusion that sulphur might be, and probably was, the antidote for cholera.

In one of our recent medical journals, an article appeared, describing the method of detecting *ozone* in the atmosphere, thus supplying the means of determining whether or not it was present at the very time when cholera was beginning to make its appearance among us.

Dr. Bird's experiments, as well as those made subsequently by himself and by Drs. Bird, Blaney, and myself, from day to day, since that time, shows that *ozone* is present in our atmosphere, and that the amount is in proportion to the severity of the disease from time to time.

About a week since, Dr. Bird determined to try the effects of sulphur upon himself and others, troubled, as nearly all have been more or less of late, with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c., in the digestive organs. The result was entirely satisfactory; so much so that Dr. Bird came immediately to my office and requested me as a friend to test its efficacy in my practice, but to say nothing to others with regard to the ingredients used until facts should justify its public announcement as a discovery.

The beneficial effects resulting from its use in my practice, was such as to convince me at once of its utility in the class of cases described above.

During the last few days, Drs. Bird, Blaney, and myself, have continued to use this apparently simple remedy, to the exclusion of nearly all others, in all cases with choleric symptoms. The result has been wonderful. All the premonitory symptoms, such as pain, a sense of fullness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhea, &c., have uniformly yielded at once to a single dose of three to four grains of sulphur.

In cases where either cramps, diarrhea, or vomiting have been present, and in fact where all these symptoms have existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, the above named dose every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition *at once*, and when used in a few hours, *to dissipate entirely choleric symptoms.*

So far as its efficacy has been tested *in the worst stages of collapse*, most satisfactory results have been obtained. In two or three cases of the kind the effect of the remedy has been to bring back pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhea and vomiting.

In truth, the results obtained, so far, have been such as to convince all of us, who have administered it, and witnessed its effects, that *if any remedy deserves the appellation, this is a specific for cholera.*

It having been determined to make this public statement, it is expected in return that no hasty conclusions will be made either for or against what appears to be a proposition to accomplish much by very simple means.

Although the results, so far as obtained, in a short time and by a few individuals, seem to justify our conclusions, it is hoped that physicians will continue to depend on what they consider the most efficient practice, in bad cases of cholera, until they shall have tested the matter themselves, and formed their own conclusions; and also, that whatever may be the confidence of individuals in this or any other remedy, they will not depend upon their own judgment in any case, even of slight symptoms, whenever it is possible to consult their physician.

It is suggested by Dr. Bird, that a combination of powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur, has seemed to make the remedy more efficient.

W. B. HERRICK,
Ed. N. W. Med. and Sur. Journal.
Chas. L. Wilson, Ed. Chicago Journal.

The Oldest Man in America.—George Buckhart, living in Harlan county, (Ky.,) is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, (Pa.,) and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c. He professes to hold the Lutheran faith.

The Three Great Events in Europe.—Three great events claim, at the present moment, our chief attention—the entrance of the Russian troops into Hungary, the approach of a French army to Rome, and lastly, the prospect of a serious contest between all the existing governments of Germany and large masses of the people, already pledged to risk everything in defence of national unity and Democratic institutions. We believe that, in this country, these events are unanimously regarded by men of all parties with serious apprehensions and sincere regret. They bode no good to Europe or to the times we live in.—They menace the world with a conflict of extreme parties. But, as the tempest blackens day by day, it is impossible to deny that the chances of any rational compromise or adjustment of these differences diminish, and they are left more and more to the arbitration of the sword. Yet, even when this conflict has been fought and won, the victorious party, whichever it may be, will be alike embarrassed to restore the tranquillity of society and the authority of government, either by the force of military despotism or by the license of unlimited Democracy.

London Times, May 10.

Black and White Fanaticism —Douglas on the Death of Gen Worth.—The speeches at the meetings of the New England anti-slavery society, at Boston, last week, were of the usual extravagant and violent character of the Garrison and Wendell Philips' school. On Thursday the following took place :

"S. S. Foster had a good deal more to say against the American church and clergy, whom he characterized as the most immortal body in the universe He charged them as being guilty of the highest crimes ever committed by mortal man, and said he could prove it. His argument was based upon the indifference of the church on the subject of American slavery which he said was the sum of human villanies.

"The meeting (says the Traveller) was passing off in a quiet manner, very pleasing by the contrast it presented to the stormy session of the afternoon, and Douglas was about concluding his speech, when a voice from the crowd asked, "How about General Worth?" and in a moment that audience became most turbulently agitated Douglas, as soon as his voice could be heard, replied that he supposed the question had reference to some remarks which a city paper had reported him to have said against the late Gen. Worth.

"He would reiterate what he was charged with saying. When Major Gen. Worth died, there was "one legalized murderer gone from among us," & he would add that he should have no tears to shed if the news should come to-morrow, that every promoter of an unholy war, and every oppressor of his fellow, had been taken from the earth; and, identified as he was with his brethren who are in bondage at the South, he would welcome the intelligence, that an insurrection had broken out among them spreading death and devastation through the land, if by such means their liberty could be obtained. [Great sensation.]

A Religious Fish.—A short time ago, mine host, Stewart, of the Denton Hotel, purchased a rock fish weighing about sixty pounds Upon opening it he found in it a certificate of membership of the M. E. Church, which we read as follows :

MEMBER.

METHODIST E. CHURCH,
FOUNDED A. D. 1784.

QUARTERLY TICKET, 18

MINISTER.

Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.—2 Cor. iv, 17.

O what are all my sufferings here
If Lord thou count me meet,
With that enraptured host t' appear,
And worship at thy feet.

The paper was of course in a crumpled and wet condition, but upon exposing it to the sun, and ironing the kinks out of it, it became quite legible.—*Denton (Md.) Journal.*

Lord Ponsonby, in a letter published in the British journals, says that to his own knowledge dissolved camphor has proved a certain cure for cholera, both in Paris and Germany, and, if taken in time, the cure is generally effected before it is possible to procure a physician. The following is the recipe :

"*Recipe*—One and a half ounce of spirits of wine ; one quarter ounce of camphor dissolved in the wine. Get a small phial of spirits of hartshorn.

"*Directions*—First, give a tea-spoon full of hartshorn in a wine glass of water. Begin immediately and give five drops of spirits of wine, (camphor,) filling the tea-spoon with cold water and a little sugar. Repeat this every five minutes until you have given three doses. Then wait fifteen minutes and commence again as before, and continue half an hour unless there is returning heat. Should this be the case, give one dose more, and the cure is effected. Let patients perspire freely, as on this life depends ; but add no additional clothing."

Gold Mining in Virginia.—The President and Directors of the Whitehall mine, (known as Stockton & Heiss' mine,) held their first annual meeting, at the office of the company, in Spottsylvania county, Va., on the 31st ult., and declared a dividend of $5 per share, or 10 per cent on their capital stock, ($150,000,) after leaving in the hands of the treasurer $7,500 for a working capital. This company organized one year ago Since then, they have been engaged in erecting buildings, machinery, sinking shafts, &c. Their machinery was not in operation until the early part of the present year, yet the amount of gold they have separated from the ore is rising $42,000. There are no outstanding debts against this company On the 1st of June, the stockholders unanimously re-elected the old Board of Directors, who re-elected Com. R. F. Stockton as the President of the Company. The company will hereafter declare a dividend of 5 per cent. on their capital stock whenever their funds will admit of it, after leaving $5,000 in the hands of the treasurer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Thirty-third Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, closed its session in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the 27th ult.

The following statistics appear from the Report of the Committee on the state of the Church :—

Baptisms—Adults,	144	
Children,	460	
		604
Confirmations,		233
Communicants,		2129
No. of Clergy,	34	
Deacons,	6	
Making, with the Bishop,		41
Churches Consecrated,		2
Candidates for Orders,		6
Ordinations—Presbyters 5. Deacon 1,		6

We are requested to state that the Journals are now in course of publication, and will be printed and circulated as soon as possible.

Fayetteville Observer.

Gold Hill.—We have been furnished with some interesting particulars about the mine at Gold Hill, in Rowan county, N. C. It is said to have been discovered eighteen or twenty years ago, but that no gold of large amount was obtained until within the last five years, since which time it is calculated that $360,000 per annum has been obtained. Three engines are in operation, which cost $25,000, and two others are being erected. Eight different mining companies are working the mines at Gold Hill, and a large amount of capital is invested, estimated at $300,000.—There are some seven hundred inhabitants in the village, and the houses are wood ; some neat white frames, and many merely log cabins. There are three stores, one tavern, six smith shops, a saddler, shoemaker, five physicians, and a lawyer. There is no resident clergyman, nor any church immediately in the village.—*North Carolinian.*

BY AUTHORITY.

30th and 31st Congress.—1st Session.

[Public—No. 41.]—An Act requiring all moneys receivable from customs and from all other sources to be paid immediately into the treasury without abatement or reduction, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the gross amount of all duties received from customs, from the sales of public lands, and from all miscellaneous sources, for the use of the United States, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the treasury of the United States at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever : *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the existing laws regulating the collection of the revenues of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much money as may be necessary for the payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances, which are or may be authorized and payable after the day aforesaid, be and the same are hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money in the treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of that department, according to the laws authorizing said debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances : *Provided*, That the collectors of the customs shall be the disbursing agents to pay the aforesaid debentures, drawbacks, bounties, and allowances; and that all debenture certificates issued according to law shall be received in payment of duties at the custom-house where the same has been issued, the laws regulating drawbacks having been complied with.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress, at the commencement of the next regular session, estimates of appropriations which may be required to provide for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and also from the public lands, for the second half of the next fiscal year, and separate estimates for the said purpose for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and similar estimates from year to year thereafter

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That so much money as may be necessary to pay the expenses of collections referred to in the next preceding section, including the first half of the next fiscal year, and until specific appropriations for the objects shall be made by Congress, be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, to be expended after the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under the direction of the Secretary thereof, conformably to law and regulation : *Provided*, That the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not thereafter exceed the sum of one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum, together with such sums as under the law are paid into the treasury for drayage, cartage, labor, and storage, and in proportion for a less time.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next all imports subject to duty, and whereon the duties are not paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the public warehouse, from whence they may be taken out for immediate exportation under the provisions of that act, at any time within two years, and on payment of the duties may be withdrawn for consumption within the United States at any time within one year ; but no goods subject to duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or exhorted for drawback, after they are withdrawn from the custody of the officers of the customs : *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained is intended to modify the laws relating to export of goods to Canada or Chihuahua, if the goods when entered for export are immediately taken out of the United States, nor is it intended hereby to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish or refined sugar.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Sojcitor of the Treasury, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall require from all collectors, and surveyors acting as collectors, new bonds with sufficient sureties, for such sum and in such form as shall be prescribed by said Secretary. The said new bonds to be taken before the day fixed for this act to take effect. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of each session of Congress, to report to each house a statement or statements, presenting the amount of money expended at each custom house in the United States, during the fiscal year next preceding, and also the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person at each of the said custom houses during the period aforesaid

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1845.
JAMES K. POLK.

[Public—No. 42.]—An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic, or its tributaries, shall be subject to the provisions of all the laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, sailing to and from foreign countries, and the regulation thereof ; except the fourth section of the "Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, relating to provisions, water, and fuel, but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned, and they shall furnish, or cause the passengers to furnish for themselves, a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food ; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to a penalty provided in said fourth section in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, shall be so amended as that a vessel passing into or through the *topics* shall be allowed to carry the same number of passengers as vessels that do not enter the tropics.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on and after the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[Public—No. 43.]—An Act to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the territory and waters of Upper California, and to create a collection district therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the revenue laws of the United States be and are hereby extended to and over the main land and waters of all that portion of territory ceded to the United States by the "treaty of peace, friendship, and limits, between the United States of America and the Mexican republic," concluded on the second day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, heretofore designated and known as Upper California.

[illegible] Upper California ; and a port of entry shall be and is hereby established for said district at San Francisco, on the bay of San Francisco, and a collector of customs shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reside at said port of entry.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That ports of delivery shall be, and are hereby, established in the collection district aforesaid at San Diego, Monterey, and at some convenient point within the territory of the United States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as near as may be to the junction of the rivers Gila and Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California; and the collector of the said district of California is hereby authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, three deputy collectors, to be stationed at the ports of delivery aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of said district shall be allowed a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum and the fees and commissions allowed by law ; and the said deputy collectors shall each be allowed a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum and the fees and commissions allowed by law

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided by law, all violations of the revenue laws of the United States committed within the district of Upper California shall be prosecuted in the district court of Louisiana or the supreme court of Oregon, which courts shall have original jurisdiction, and may take cognizance of all cases arising under the revenue laws in the said district of Upper California, and shall proceed therein in the same manner and with the like effect as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the prosecution shall be brought.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the tenth day of March next.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[Public—No. 44.]—An Act to settle the title to certain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every owner of a Spanish or French land claim, or any part thereof, in the State of Arkansas, which was submitted for adjudication to the superior court of the late Territory of Arkansas, and by that court confirmed, being a *bona fide* subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, is hereby authorized to enter, within one year from the passage of this act, the land covered by said claim, or less quantity thereof, to be embraced in any legal subdivision, at the minimum price, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall prescribe : *Provided, however*, That the owner aforesaid shall be an occupant or cultivator of said land.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after the lapse of two years from the approval of this act, the sale of the lands embraced by the decrees of the superior court of Arkansas, which were on bills of review reversed, and which the President was, by the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, required to reserve from sale, which may then remain the property of the United States, shall no longer be reserved from sale by the President of the United States, and that the same may be brought into market under existing laws

Approved March 3, 1849.

[Public—No. 45.]—An Act for the better organization of the district court of the United States within the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient transaction of business in the courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana, the said State shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two judicial districts, in the manner following, to wit : the parishes of Sabine, Desoto, Caddo, Natchitoches, Bossier, Rapides, Clairborne, Jackson, Catahoula, Caldwell, Ouachita, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermillion, and Lafayette, shall compose one district, to be called the western district of Louisiana; and all the remaining part of the said State shall compose another district, to be called the eastern district of Louisiana ; and all criminal actions or civil suits, either in law or equity, which have arisen in the western district, or against persons residing therein, or concerning lands situated therein, together with all process, writs, recognizances, and records, belonging thereto, shall be transferred to the western district ; and all civil suits hereafter instituted against persons residing in said western district, or suits concerning lands situated in the same, in the courts of the United States, shall be in said district ; and there shall be held annually in said district one stated session of the court at each of the following places, to wit : at Opelousas on the first Monday in August, for the parishes of St Landry, Calcasieu, St. Mary, St. Martin, Vermillion, and Lafayette : at Alexandria, on the first Monday in September, for the parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, and Natchitoches ; at Shreveport, on the first Monday in October, for the parishes of Caddo, Sabine, Desoto, Bossier, and Clairborne ; at Monroe, on the first Monday in November, for the parishes of Ouachita, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Franklin, Catahoula, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Concordia ; and a person learned in the law, residing in said western district, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, judge thereof, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, with the same powers and duties as the district judge of the United States for the district of Louisiana, as it now exists, and such as are now conferred on him, or required of him, by this act ; who is required to hold said terms, and authorized and required to hold special sessions of the said court, in the said western district, for the trial of civil or criminal cases, whenever he may deem it expedient ; that all process, writs, and recognizances of every kind, whether respecting juries, witnesses, bail, or otherwise, which relate to cases to be tried at said special sessions, shall be considered as belonging to such sessions, in the same manner as if they had been issued or taken in reference thereto ; that any special session may be adjourned to any time or times previous to the next stated meeting of the district court for said districts ; that all business pending for trial at any special court shall, at the close thereof, be considered as of course removed to the next stated term of the courts ; that the district court, in said western district, shall perform all the duties, and possess all the powers of circuit courts of the United States for the State of Louisiana, except in cases of appeal and writs of error ; and the said judge shall appoint a clerk of the court in the western district, for each place where the court sits, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court, at that place, and shall receive, for the services performed by them, the same fees and compensation that are allowed to the clerk of said court holding its sessions in New Orleans, in the same State, and shall be subject, in every respect, to the same restriction and responsibilities ; and the district court for the eastern district shall be held in New Orleans as heretofore, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the district and circuit courts of the United States in New Orleans to transmit by some safe conveyance, or deliver to the clerks of the western district, or their order, the original papers in all such cases as properly belong to the court in the western district by the provisions of this act, together with a transcript of the proceedings had therein.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with [illegible] the district aforesaid, [illegible] same within their said district, as to the terms of appointment and services, the duties and responsibilities of the marshal and district attorney, respectively, of the eastern district of the State of Louisiana ; and said marshal shall receive such fees and emoluments as are received by the marshal of the United States for the State of Louisiana ; and said attorney an annual compensation of two hundred dollars, and the same fees and emoluments as are allowed to the attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[Public—No. 46.]—An Act to make arrangements for taking the seventh census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General, shall constitute and be a board, to be styled the Census Board ; that it shall be the duty of the said board to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States ; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, resources of the country ; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred, and that the expenses incurred in preparing and printing said forms and schedules shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board shall have power to appoint a secretary, whose remuneration shall be determined by Congress, upon the completion of the duties assigned to the board.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[Public—No. 47.]—An Act to grant to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way shall be, and is hereby, granted to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, over and through any of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Florida, over which the road authorized by said State may pass ; and the said company is hereby authorized to survey and mark through the said public lands to be held by them for the track of said road one hundred feet in width ; and, furthermore, an additional quantity of twenty-five feet in width on each side of said road along the same.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have the right to take from the public lands in the vicinity of said road all such materials of earth, stone, or wood, as may be necessary or convenient from time to time for the actual construction and repair of said road or any part thereof.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be, and is hereby, granted to said company all necessary sites for watering places, depots, and workshops, along the line of said road, so far as the places convenient for the same may fall upon the public lands : *Provided*, That no one depot or watering-place shall contain over five square acres, and that said sites shall not be nearer to each other than ten miles along the line of said road : *Provided*, That the grants herein contained, as well of the use of the public lands as of the materials for the construction of said road, shall cease and determine, unless the road be begun within two years and completed within six years thereafter : *And provided, moreover*, That if the said road shall at [——] time after its completion be discontinued or abandoned by the said company, the grants hereby made shall cease and determine.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[Public—No 48.]—An Act to grant the right of way to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for the railroad contemplated by said company to be constructed from Mobile to its northern terminus on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers, at or near the mouth of the Ohio, and the said company is hereby authorized to locate said road through any of the public lands of the United States which may lie on the route which may be selected for the location of said road ; and the said company is hereby authorized to survey and mark through the said public lands the track of said road one hundred feet in width, and, furthermore, an additional quantity of twenty-five feet in width on each side of said road along the same, which land shall be reserved from sale, and the title whereof shall be vested in the State wherein such land shall lie, for the use of said railroad company forever, and for no other use whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company shall have the privilege, and the same is hereby granted to them, to cut and use all such timber, and to use all earth, stone, sand, gravel, mineral, and other materials on the public lands of the United States, which may be necessary for the construction or repair of said road, and to build bridges, or construct buildings, truss work, or other erections, such as the same may require, and use such water as may be wanted, and cross such streams as shall be necessary for the completion and use of said road : *Provided*, That the said railroad company, when the said railroad shall be completed, shall carry the mails of the United States on such terms as the Postmaster General shall be able to contract, for similar services, with other railroad companies.

Approved March 31, 849.

Juniper Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED ACRES of

JUNIPER LAND,

lying in Bladen county, 15 miles North East of Elizabethtown, and about 4 miles to a navigable stream. The Land is well timbered, with large Juniper. Persons desirous of purchasing such lands, would do well to call on the subscriber, on South River, Bladen County.

D. W. CROMARTIE.

March 16, 1849.—[27-3m*

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM JONES, a non-resident of North Carolina, and one of the heirs of Levy Jones, Sen., deceased, is hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, and show cause if any he has, why the last will and testament of the said Levy Jones, Sen., deceased, should not be recorded, as the law directs, in such cases made and provided.

H B. JONES, *Executor.*

June 1, 1849—[38-6w

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring* Business in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his long experience in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious in dress in all that he does, to convince the most skeptical that he is determined to please. He solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to be punctual in his attendance to all who may favor him with their custom.

[illegible]

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Chrome green, dry and in oil ; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by

W H LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

[illegible]

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL* "*TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.*" Being poor, he was compelled to sell the manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of the market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who have proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who have been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had by his [illegible] science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the same would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, that its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied ; the *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is offered throughout the length and breadth of the land, as it is found incapable of degeneration or [illegible]

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, never changes, but for the better : because it is prepared on *scientific principles by a scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the age have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, as well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or worthless to others, which if retained in preparing it for use, cause *fermentation and acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, unless they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, there are *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or so nearly so in the decoction, under heat, are the very *essential* medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they will get a colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter of the root than from any thing else ; they can take this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sugar, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT of ROOT." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing conducive to becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected, and then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form ; and thus it is rendered more powerful, losing any of its valuable and healing properties. From this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We [illegible] doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOOTHES*, and all diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach*, from [illegible] circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flushes over the body. It has not its equal in Colds and Coughs, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every [illegible]

But in nothing is its excellence more manifest, than in acknowledged in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menstruation, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the [illegible] is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Complaints*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the [illegible] system, it gives tone and strength to the whole [illegible] thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other [illegible] dies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus's Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, opens the insensible perspiration ; relaxes all strictures and weakness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the whole nervous system. In a word this thus

The medicine you pre-eminently need.

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article ? This young man's liquid is not a

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INDESTRUCTIBLE OF DETERIORATION, and the other

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES ; *souring, fermenting*, and thus *bursting the bottles* containing it into fragments ; the sour, and alkali, exploding, and damaging other goods : Must not this terrible compound be poisonous to the system ?—What can an *acid into a system already diseased with acid* ? What can Dyspepsia but acid ? Do we not all know that wine soon sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces ? Heartburn, palpitation of the heart, flatulence, heartburn, diarrhœa, *dysentery, colic*, and corruption of the blood. What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body ? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions on the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Blotches, Boils, Fever Sores, and all wretchedness known in our race ? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid character which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, when it is less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid matter which insinuates itself between the joints and the membranes, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts ? Also of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the numerous forms of afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to *make and sell*, and use or worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation !"

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article that would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article* ! and which should bring down upon us Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *toto-to-wide apart, and entirely dissimilar ;* that they are unlike in every particular, and have not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was a chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it and which, moreover, is capable of changes which might render them the ACTUAL cause of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who pretends nothing comparatively of medicine or disease : How can a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their [illegible] virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases :

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour [illegible] into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor to the crushed and broken, and to banish *infirmity* that JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, that

Transcendent Power to Heal

resides in it.

Dr. Jacob Townsend.

Sir :—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again seized with rheumatism, and continued, under various applications, to grow worse for at least two months, when I was entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I remained until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and to improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still [illegible] ble of getting in or out of bed, or even turning in bed. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, and fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose. I *WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM* with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street : have gone alone from 36 Spruce street to the [illegible] thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to Nassau-street two different times, and am now [illegible] visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have used but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. On the I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have nearly recovered from obstruction